





Pp. 1-23: 5 *Plates*

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A REVISION OF THE GENUS *TELIPNA* AURIVILLIUS (LEPIDOPTERA : LYCAENIDAE)

By the late T. H. E. JACKSON*

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SYNOPSIS

The genus *Telipna* Aurivillius is revised and four new species and three new subspecies are described. All species are figured where possible.

INTRODUCTION

A REVISION of the genus *Telipna* Aurivillius is long overdue and, in addition, many new species have been discovered since the publication of Seitz, *Macrolepidoptera* of the World (1914). An attempt is made here to bring the genus up-to-date.

Insufficient is known of the range and distribution of each species to erect subspecies and therefore, unless the affinity is obvious, all new forms are treated as species in this paper. The species divide into two natural groups on the pattern of the hind wing underside, as noted by Aurivillius, *in* Seitz, and this arrangement is followed here.

The genitalia, except in a few instances, e.g. rothi Grose-Smith, are not diagnostic.

The habits of *Telipna* are interesting. The habitat is floor-level, always in forest, along forest paths or in places where the undergrowth is not high, and heavy shade is always preferred. Here they sit, usually at the ends of small dead twigs, and fly short distances when disturbed, displaying the mimetic *Agaristid*-like pattern and settling again and "disappearing". They are, therefore, easy to capture, but if missed for any reason, can fly fast right out of the area. They feed on plant sap from creeper tendrils, leaving as soon as the sun reaches the tendrils. The early stages are passed on the bark of trees, the larvae feeding on moss and lichens and are not associated with ants. The larvae are black and densely hairy, similar to those of *Balacra* Walker. The pupae are hidden under loose bark on the trunks or on stumps and dead wood nearby.

^{*} We learned with regret that, whilst this paper was being set up by the printers, the author was murdered by intruders in his African home. *Editor*.

T. H. E. JACKSON

All types are in B.M.N.H., unless otherwise stated. In the following text there are several references to type material lodged in the Hamburg Museum. All this material is presumed, on good authority, to be destroyed and neotypes are designated where appropriate.

Note. In the descriptions of the fore wing underside all black marks, including the two apical, are treated as costal streaks.

Group I

Hind wing beneath at the costal margin with two black transverse streaks proximal to the median streak.

Telipna acraea (Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson)

The three species or forms, acraea Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson, bimacula Plötz and albofasciata Aurivillius, form a complex which is exceedingly difficult to unravel. The distributions are peculiar, i.e. acraea, west of the Niger in the true West African Zone, occurring as echo Grose-Smith & Kirby (subapical spots orange but not conjoined to the inner-marginal patch) in Ghana and elsewhere; bimacula, east of the Niger River in Calabar and Cameroons (ex. Brit.) and again in a slightly different form (ssp. nigrita Talbot) in Equateur and Kasai; albofasciata, typeseries from Fernando Po flies with bimacula in the Cameroons, occurs in a rather different form in the Moyen Congo, without bimacula and again in a form, nearer the typical, around Coquilhatville.

On the distribution, therefore, the latter cannot be a subspecies of *bimacula* Plötz, as stated by Aurivillius, *in* Seitz and is here treated as a species.

On the other hand the affinities are obvious and there is little or no difference on the underside.

Telipna acraea acraea (Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson)

(Pl. 1, figs. 1, 5)

Pentila acraea Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson, 1852 : 504, pl. 77, fig. 6. Type: Ashanti.

Liptena acraea (Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson) Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1887 : (1), pl. 1, figs. 5, 6.

Telipna acraea (Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 301, pl. 61c.

Liptena echo Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1890 : 40, pl. X, figs. 4, 5.

Telipna bimacula echo (Grose-Smith & Kirby) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 301, pl. 61d.

Subapical spots in the male as in *echo* Grose-Smith & Kirby and not conjoined to the discal patch. Spots red. Specimens occur lacking the red subapical spot altogether. See remarks under *semirufa*.

In the female the subapical and discal patches are always conjoined by a bar in 3, 4.

Distribution. Confined to the true W. African Zone.

Telipna acraea conjuncta ssp. n.

(Pl. 1, figs. 6, 2)

A well defined subspecies occurs in W. Nigeria, to the Niger River and Port Harcourt, differing from *acraea acraea* as follows:

& Upperside. Fore wing. The subapical spot is very large and is joined distally to the inner-marginal patch by a thin, sometimes thick, red bar. Rarely this spot is discrete.

 \bigcirc Upperside. Fore wing. The black costal area invades the orange postdiscal band as far as the base of space 3, leaving only a broad orange bar, joining the subapical to the innermarginal patch. Underside. As in acraea acraea.

Holotype J. NIGERIA: Benin Prov., Ubiaja, viii. 1955 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype \mathcal{Q} . Same data as holotype.

Distribution. NIGERIA: Benin, Ubiaja, Owerri, Port Harcourt.

Telipna acraea bimacula (Plötz) comb. n.

(Pl. 1, figs. 3, 7)

Pentila acraea Doubleday var. bimacula Plötz, 1880 : 199. Type: Ashanti.

Telipna bimacula (Plötz) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 301, pl. 61c, d.

Type. Abo : März, Mungo : Mai. 2.

Liptena fervida Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1890 : 39, pl. X, figs. 1-3.

Types ♂ and ♀. Cameroons.

Telipna fervida (Grose-Smith & Kirby) Aurivillius, 1898 : 257.

The more eastern subspecies of *acraea*. Subapical spots small, yellowish and always divorced from the discal patch in the male. In the female, subapical spots usually also divorced, though connected by a thin yellow line, but sometimes indistinguishable from *acraea acraea*.

Judging from the figures in Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1890, *fervida* might be a separate species, but Aurivillius, 1898, who must have seen it, since it was in the Staudinger collection, sank it as a straight synonym of *bimacula*. I am informed by Dr. Hannemann that the types are lost and it seems best, therefore, to follow Aurivillius.

Distribution. NIGERIA: east of the Niger River; Calabar; CAMEROONS (ex Brit.). Holland, 1920, mentions a female from Niangara, Congo (ex Belge) which I am inclined to doubt, as also, a male at Tervuren from Congo (ex Belge), Haut Lomami, Kapanga, Kafakumba.

Telipna acraea nigrita ssp. n.

(Pl. 1, figs. 8, 4)

Telipna acraea bimacula Q f. nigrita Talbot, 1935: 70.

In Equateur and in Kasai (Congo, ex Belge) occurs a form of *acraea* which differs sufficiently to warrant a subspecific name. By courtesy of the Hope Dept., Oxford, two pairs of these have been examined and Talbot quotes eight females.

In the males the subapical spots are small and orange, always separated from the innermarginal patch and in the females the latter is always confined below the cell.

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Neallotype J. CONGO STATE, S.W. Upper Kasai R. Distr., 1908 (Paul Laudbeck). (Oxford).

Holotype Q. Congo (ex Belge); Haut Congo, Basankusu, Bongandanga, 9.iv.1928 (Talbot's type), (Oxford). This locality is in Equateur Province.

Distribution. CONGO (ex Belge): Equateur and Kasai.

Telipna albofasciata Aurivillius

(Pl. 1, figs. 9, 13)

Telipna albofasciata Aurivillius, 1910: 520.

Types. Fernando Po. (Genoa, no actual types were designated). *Telipna bimacula albofasciata* Aurivillius; Aurivillius (*in* Seitz), 1914 : 301. *Telipna albofasciata* Aurivillius; Stempffer, 1965 : 1450.

 \mathcal{J} . Red areas very dark; discal patch in the type series confined below the cell, or just reaching the median; wide black border, three (or two) white subapical spots in 4, 5 and 6.

Q. Red areas more orange, restricted in the discal patch to the lower half of the cell; three white subapical spots conjoined into a bar and a small white streak in 7; very occasionally these spots are separate.

The type series consists of 4 \Im and 3 \Im , all in Mus. Civ. di Stor. Nat., Genoa and all from Fernando Po.

The series from Moyen Congo differs in that the red discal area in fore wing of the male covers half the cell as in the female, and the white subapical spots are larger and broader. The underside is very similar to *acraea* and *bimacula*.

Distribution. FERNANDO PO; CAMEROONS; GABON; MOYEN CONGO: Etoumbi, Kelle; CONGO (ex Belge): Equateur; Coquilhatville, Lake Tumba, Eala.

Telipna semirufa (Grose-Smith & Kirby)

(Pl. 1, figs, 14, 10)

Liptena semirufa Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1889: 33, pl. VIII, figs. 5, 6.

Type. Gold Coast (Ghana).

Telipna bimacula semirufa (Grose-Smith & Kirby) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 301, pl. 61d.

No subapical spots; discal and hind wing patches red, much as in *acraea* and confined below the cell.

It has been found that, at least in the Côte d'Ivoire, males of *Telipna acraea* (Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson) can occur without the red subapical spot in fore wing above, thus closely resembling *semirufa*. There are, however, two unmistakeable characters separating the two species as follows—the male of *acraea* has the distal edge of red inner-marginal patch of fore wing above nearly straight and the fore wing submarginal black border below invaded by the yellow ground colour in spaces 3–5 inclusive. The male of *semirufa*, on the other hand, has the distal edge of red inner-marginal patch of fore wing above deeply incised between space I and 2

and the fore wing submarginal black border below entire. In the females the distal edge of the fore wing yellow patch is more crenulate in *acraea* and the submarginal black border of fore wing below differs as in the males. These characters can be plainly seen in Smith & Kirby's figure of the type of *semirufa*.

Distribution. Confined to the W. African Zone, i.e. west of the Niger River. Clench, 1965, is almost certainly correct in suspecting Aurivillius' locality of the Congo.

Telipna rufilla (Grose-Smith & Kirby)

(Pl. 1, figs. 11, 15)

Liptena rufilla Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1901 : 133, pl. XXVIII, figs. 4, 5. Type. 3 Nigeria, Warri (unique).

Telipna rufilla (Grose-Smith & Kirby) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 301.

Similar to *semirufa* Grose-Smith & Kirby, but with larger red areas, and differing below. The red area in fore wing covers most of the cell. Q unknown.

Aurivillius (*in* Seitz) placed this species to Group II, but it has nothing in common with *sanguinea* Plötz, *nyanza* Neave, etc. I think that the median costal streak on the hind wing below is placed a little more distad than usual and that *rufilla* belongs to Group I. It is peculiar that no further specimens of this species have been taken.

Distribution. NIGERIA: Warri, i.e. west of the Niger River in the true W. African Zone.

Telipna rothi (Grose-Smith)

Liptena rothi Grose-Smith, 1898: 353.

Type. Nigeria, near Warri.

Liptena rothi Grose-Smith; Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1901: 133, pl. XXVII, figs. 1, 2, 3. Telipna rothi (Grose-Smith) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914: 301.

A well known and well defined species in which the genitalia also differ.

The subapical and discal patches in both sexes broadly conjoined.

Distribution. West of the Niger; GUINEA: Mt. Nimba; GHANA; NIGERIA: Warri, Benin, Lagos.

Telipna citrimacula citrimacula Schultze

(Pl. 2, figs. 17, 12)

Telipna citrimacula Schultze, 1916:141.

Type. Boenga, S.E. Cameroun. (Berlin).

All markings in both sexes orange; underside much more heavily marked than in the next subspecies.

The type of *citrimacula* Schultze was sent to me by Dr. Hannemann from Berlin. The type has no subapical spots but is otherwise identical above and below with *angustifascia* Joicey & Talbot. The lack of subapical spots is a common aberration and there is one here exactly similar, belonging to the Uganda subspecies from Budongo Forest, Uganda, and another from Eala at Tervuren. There is no doubt that these two subspecies are conspecific.

Distribution. CAMEROONS: Bitje, Djah River; Boenga; Congo (ex Belge): Equateur; Eala, Paulis; Coquilhatville.

Note: Monsieur Stempffer states that Schultze's type of *citrimacula* was in the Hamburg Museum and therefore was probably destroyed, but the specimen, received from Dr. Hannemann in Berlin, was clearly labelled and must be the type.

Telipna citrimacula angustifascia (Joicey & Talbot) comb. n.

(Pl. 2, figs. 18, 22)

Telipna angustifascia Joicey & Talbot, 1921: 77, pl. XIV, fig. 43.

Type J. Bafwaboli, Congo (ex Belge).

Type Q. Kasai, Congo (ex Belge).

The name *angustifascia* may be used for the population in the eastern Congo to Kasai, and western Uganda. It is intermediate between typical *citrimacula* and the Uganda subspecies *neavei* Baker.

In the male the subapical spots are larger than in the typical race and in the female the hind wing patch is yellowish, as also the subapical spots of fore wing.

Distribution. E. CONGO (ex Belge): from Kibale-Ituri to Kasai; Kasai; Equateur; Kibale-Ituri; Bafwaboli, Beni, Irumu; W. UGANDA: Budongo, Bwamba, etc.

Telipna citrimacula neavei Baker stat. n.

(Pl. 2, figs. 19, 23)

Telipna neavei Baker, 1926 : 386.

Baker's *neavei* is merely a form in which the subapical patch is usually separated, but sometimes conjoined to the discal area. It occurs commonly in all populations in Uganda, and it is impossible to separate the two forms, but as it was described as a species, the name *neavei* must be used for the eastern subspecies.

Ssp. *neavei* differs from typical *citrimacula* in that the subapical spots in the fore wing of the male are larger and all spots in the female are pale yellow; in *citrimacula* they are orange. The subapical spots in the fore wing may be missing or small in all subspecies. The normally red areas in the male are bright orange.

This is the race from eastern Uganda: Kampala, Mabira, Mpigi, Kamengo.

Type J, Q. E. UGANDA: Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3,400 ft.

Distribution. E. UGANDA: In all forested areas.

Telipna sheffieldi Baker

(Pl. 2, figs. 20, 24)

Telipna sheffieldi Baker, 1926 : 387.

Type: Uganda, Toro, Mpanga Forest.

The subapical patch is much longer and broader than in *citrimacula* Schultze and the underside differs as can be seen in the plate, particularly in the first costal streak in hind wing, which is bent distad in all examples.

Distribution. Known only from UGANDA: Toro, Mpanga Forest (= Kibale Forest).

Telipna aurivillii Rebel

(Pl. 2, figs. 29, 25)

Telipna aurivillii Rebel, 1914: 262.

Type J. Congo (ex Belge): Mawamba (Grauer). (Vienna).

Telipna rothioides Holland, 1920 : 214, pl. XII, fig. 7, syn. n.

Type Q. Medje (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York).

A large species, not very similar to any other. In the male pale orange with broad subapical band, conjoined to the discal area, in the female pale yellow.

Photos of the types have been received through the kindness of Dr. Kasy in Vienna. The locality Mawamba is in the north-eastern Congo (ex Belge). The types were collected by Grauer.

The figure of the female of *rothioides*, given by Holland, agrees exactly with the photo of the female of *aurivillii* Rebel from Vienna, except that the former shows some white markings along the fore wing costa below. It is significant that Holland, who was a very careful observer, makes no mention of these white markings in his description; he merely compares *rothioides* with *rothi* Grose-Smith, which has no white at all. Otherwise his figure agrees exactly with the female of *aurivillii*, and in the author's opinion there is no doubt they are synonymous.

Distribution. MOYEN CONGO: Souanke; CONGO (ex Belge): Kasai; Lulua; Kibale-Ituri; Mawamba, Beni, Irumu; Equateur; Coquihatville, Eala, Paulis.

Telipna aurivillii jefferyi ssp. n.

(Pl. 2, figs. 26, 30)

Differs from the nominate subspecies by the much wider bands in fore wing, particularly in the female. In *jefferyi* the band at vein 2 is 8 mm. wide in the male, and 10 mm. wide in the female. In *a. aurivillii* these same bands are only 4 mm. wide, in both sexes.

Holotype J. UGANDA: Budongo Forest, ix 1934 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype \mathcal{Q} . Same data, viii. 1958.

Named after the pioneer G. W. Jeffery, who was one of the first to capture this species.

Distribution. UGANDA: In all forests.

Telipna sulpitia Hulstaert

(Pl. 2, figs. 31, 27)

Telipna sulpitia Hulstaert, 1924 : 114.

Type Q. Haut Uele, Madyu. (M.R.A.C., Tervuren.)

The type of this species was kindly sent me by Monsieur L. Berger from Tervuren and proves to be conspecific with examples from the N.E. Congo to S. Sudan, which have long remained unnamed in B.M.N.H. The male has not been described.

3. Upperside. Fore wing. Black, with red inner marginal area covering about half the cell and extending well over half way in 1 and 2; three smallish, whitish yellow submarginal spots. Hind wing. Red area covers most of the wing leaving a black marginal border 3 mm. wide. Underside. As in the female. Length of fore wing 2 mm.

Neallotype J. S. SUDAN: Tembura, xii. 1922 (Janson).

In the Q the subapical band may occasionally be divorced from the discal patch by a broad black line, part of which is always present.

Distribution. N.E. CONGO (ex Belge): Haut Uele, Madyu; S. SUDAN: Yambio, Tembura, Aza Forest.

Telipna villiersi Stempffer

(Pl. 2, figs. 28 and 32)

Telipna villiersi Stempffer, 1965 : 1450-52.

Type S. Rep. du Congo. Sibiti. (Muséum national de Histoire naturelle, Paris.)

Allied to *acraeoides* Grose-Smith and Kirby and *kayonza* sp. n., but smaller and underside heavily marked as in *kelle* sp. n.; red areas more orange. The female has not been described.

 \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{Q} . Eyes black; palps black with traces of white scaling; frons black with two white lateral spots; legs black with large white spots at the joints; antennae black above, checkered white below; abdomen red with brown extremity \mathcal{J} , brown \mathcal{Q} .

Q. Upperside. Fore wing. Three white subapical spots in 4–6, broad and conjoined, a very small white spot in 7. Otherwise as in the male. Underside. Markings, which are the same as in the male, show through above in both sexes, and the cilia are only minutely white spotted.

Length of fore wing; 3 21 mm.; 9 23 mm.

Note. The subapical white spots in the male may be conjoined into a bar as in the type or divided into 3 separate white spots.

Neallotype ♀. RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo, Kelle, x.1963 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Distribution. RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo, Sibiti, Kelle, Etoumbi, Mayoumba; CONGO (ex Belge): Sankuru.

Telipna cameroonensis sp. n.

(Pl. 3, figs. 33, 37)

Nearest to *atrinervis* Hulstaert, but smaller and with white subapical spots in fore wing.

A small weak species, flying with the common robust *Acraea bimacula* Plötz in an obviously protective association.

 $\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{Q}$. Eyes black; palps black; frons black, bordered white; legs black, white on the joints; antennae black above, checkered white below.

3. Upperside. Fore wing. Black with dark red basal and discal patch, not quite covering the cell and leaving a wide black border even in space 1; up to three very small white subapical spots, sometimes two only, or one, or rarely, absent altogether. Hind wing. The red discal area is restricted, leaving a wide black border of 3 mm.

Underside. Fore wing. Seven costal streaks, that proximal to the subapical spots being long and broad; margin narrowly black with white spots in each cellule, slightly wider in I and 2. Hind wing. Two black proximal costal streaks, all narrow; a wide black border enclosing two rows of white marginal and submarginal spots.

 \bigcirc . Upperside. Fore wing. Red areas orange, completely covering the cell and leaving only a very narrow black costal margin; three white subapical spots. Hind wing. As in the male. Underside. As in the male.

Cilia checkered white in both sexes.

Length of fore wing; 3 20 mm.; 9 25 mm.; the size is variable and there are much smaller specimens and an occasional larger.

Holotype J. CAMEROONS (ex Brit.): Mamfe, vii. 1965 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype \mathcal{Q} . Same data, x. 1956.

Distribution. CAMEROONS (ex Brit.): Mamfe, Victoria; NIGERIA: Calabar Prov., Ndebiji.

Telipna atrinervis Hulstaert

(Pl. 3, figs. 38, 34)

Telipna atrinervis Hulstaert, 1924: 113.

Type Q. Kamerun : Bitje. (M.R.A.C., Tervuren).

Telipna ja Baker, 1926 : 388, syn. n.

Type ♂, ♀. Bitje, Ja River.

Telipna venanigra Baker, 1926 : 387, syn. n.

Type J. Bitje, Ja River.

The types of all the above have been examined and are considered to belong to the same species. The differences are small and well within the legitimate limits in any given species; moreover they all come from the same place and the differences are all present in a series from Moyen Congo before me. One of the main differences between *ja* Baker and *venanigra* Baker is the presence, in both sexes on the underside in the longest and most distal costal black bar on the fore wing, of a large quadrate black spot in space 3 of the former and its absence in the latter, but in the series from Moyen Congo there is every variation in this spot, from large to complete absence.

A larger more robust species, completely lacking the apical spots in the male.

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In the female three subapical spots, white or pale yellow, sometimes small, sometimes a bar. The red \mathcal{S} or orange-yellow \mathcal{Q} areas are restricted; in the male only covering half the cell of the fore wing or less and in the female not reaching the upper discocellular and often with one or two black costal spots invading the cell.

The holotype 3 of *venanigra* Baker becomes the neallotype 3 of *atrinervis* Hulstaert. Distribution. CAMEROON: Bitje; RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo; Etoumbi, Kelle, Impifondo; CONGO (ex Belge): Kapanga.

Telipna transverstigma H. Druce

(Pl. 3, figs. 39, 35)

Q Telipna transverstigma H. Druce, 1910 : 356, Pl. XXXIII, fig. 2. Type. S.E. Cameroons : Bitje.

Telipna transverstigma Druce; Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 302, pl. 63a.

Red areas restricted in fore wing and not covering the cell, but in hind wing covering most of the wing, leaving only a narrow black border; subapical white spots broad and united into a bar in both sexes. On the underside 2 black, proximal costal spots in hind wing and in addition a black streak, nearly horizontal, across the base of 1.

Note. Aurivillius placed this species (in the author's opinion incorrectly) to his Group II.

The male has not been described.

3. Upperside. Fore wing. Red area covers two thirds of the cell, then slopes obliquely, distally ending squarely from midway space 2 to the anal angle; costa narrowly black with a black spot entering the red area about midway along the cell; a prominent white subapical bar in 4, 5 and 6. Hind wing. Entirely red, except for a narrow black border about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. Underside. As in the female; the two black bars running at right angles from the inner margin of the hind wing very prominent.

Length of fore wing; the three males and one female before me, all from Moyen Congo, are smaller than the female figured by Druce and reproduced in Seitz; 3 18 mm., 2 21 mm.

Neallotype J. RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo; Kelle.x.1963 (T. H. E. Jackson). Distribution. CAMEROONS: Bitje; RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo; Kelle.

Telipna lotti sp. n.

(Pl. 3, figs. 36, 40)

Telipna bimaculata [sic]. No author. Wilson, 1953: 96, pl. 15. [mis-spelling of bimacula Plötz.]

Allied to albofasciata Aurivillius, but much larger.

 \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{Q} . Eyes black; palps black; frons black with white lateral margins; legs black, white at the joints; antennae black above, faintly checkered white below.

3. Upperside. Fore wing. Black; red discal patch restricted, covering only half the cell and leaving a black distal margin 2 mm. wide in 1 and 3 mm. in 2; white subapical spots in 4-6, those in 4 and 5 broad, that in 6 small or absent. Hind wing. Red basal and discal

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patch rather restricted, leaving a black marginal border 4 mm. wide; underside markings show through. *Underside*. As in *albofasciata*; eight costal streaks in fore wing and two in hind wing, proximal to the median streak.

 \bigcirc . Upperside. Fore wing. Black; orange-red discal patch as in the male, but covering more of the cell and with two black costal spots invading it, one at cell end and one mid cell; white subapical spots in 4-6 and a streak in 7, very broad and conjoined. Hind wing. As in the male. Underside. As in the male.

Cilia in both sexes faintly checkered white.

Length of fore wing; 3 25 mm.; 9 29 mm.

Holotype \mathcal{J} . S. SUDAN: Lotti Forest (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype \mathcal{Q} . Same data.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Telipna hollandi Joicey & Talbot

(Pl. 3, figs. 41, 44)

Telipna hollandi Joicey & Talbot, 1921 : 80, pl. XIV, figs. 46, 47. Telipna exsuperia Hulstaert, 1924 : 112. Type. Congo (ex Belge): A Beni; Q Kasai.

A large species with three white subapical spots in male and extensive red areas. In the female the subapical white spots are very large and joined into a bar and the red area in hind wing reaches within 4 mm. of the margin. Two proximal costal streaks in hind wing below; the red areas in fore wing reach almost to the costa, leaving only a narrow black margin.

Distribution. Congo (ex Belge): Kasai, Kibali-Ituri; Beni.

Telipna kelle sp. n.

(Pl. 3, figs. 42, 45)

Nearest to *hollandi* Joicey & Talbot, differing as follows; red areas very dark in both sexes.

3. Upperside. Fore wing. Subapical white spots as in *hollandi*; red area more extensive, reaching nearly to the margin in 2, and further beyond the cell; a thick black stigma in the red patch at the cell end. Hind wing. The red areas are less extensive, reaching only to 3 mm. from the margin; in *hollandi* 2 mm.; three white submarginal spots as in *hollandi*.

Underside. Fore wing. Much as in *hollandi*, but hind wing red area much narrower, leaving a black border 4 mm. wide, as against 2-3 mm. in the latter; costal streaks as in *hollandi*, but broader, the whole underside being darker.

Q. Upperside. Subapical white spots not much larger than in the male in fore wing, otherwise differing as in the male; red areas darker than in *hollandi*. Underside. Differs as in the male, only the reduction of the red patch in hind wing is even more striking.

Length of fore wing; 3 23 mm.; 25 mm.

Holotype ♂. RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo, Kelle, x.1963 (T. H. E. Jackson).
Allotype Q. Same data.
Distribution. RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo: Kelle, Ketta.

Telipna acraeoides (Grose-Smith & Kirby)

(Pl. 3, figs. 43 and 46)

Liptena acraeoides Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1890: 39.

J Liptena sanguinea (Plötz) Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1889; 2, pl. 1, figs. 1 & 2.

Liptena acraea Doubleday, Westwood & Hewitson; Hewitson, 1866, 3 pl. 60, fig. 12.

Type: Angola.

♀ Telipna acraeoides (Grose-Smith & Kirby) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914 : 301, pl. 61d.

This species has been often confused, but a photo of the type male and two more males and two females have been received from B.M.N.H. and there is no longer any doubt as to its identity. It is a good species, apparently confined to N. Angola.

The most important characters are: large species; subapical spots in male 3, of equal size and well separated in 4, 5 and 6. In female large, broad, finely separated by the veins and an extra streak in 7; red areas cover most of the cell in both sexes; prominent white submarginal spots in hind wing above; below; costal streaks finer than usual and an extra series of black spots in hind wing in the bases of 1, 2 and 3, one or other of which may be missing, but always two.

The series of five in B.M.N.H. are remarkably constant.

The figure of the female in Seitz is a good one and shows the large size and the hind wing spots showing through from below. N. H. Bennett states there are none from other localities in B.M.N.H. but that there are a further two males and eight females from Angola.

The type female is missing, but no neotype is designated, since the type is probably one of those in the series.

Distribution. ANGOLA: Canhoca, N'dalla Tando.

Note. There is a note in Talbot's handwriting under the male type saying; "This must be the 3 type vide Rhop. Exot. Lyc. Afr. p. 39 (1890) = specimen figured as sanguinea 3 Lyc. Afr. pl. 1 : figs. 1, 2 (1889)".

Telipna kayonza sp. n.

(Pl. 4, figs. 47, 50)

Allied to acraeoides (Grose-Smith & Kirby), and to villiersi Stempffer but lighter below.

 \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{Q} . Eyes black; palps black; frons black with white lateral lines; legs black, small white spots at the joints; antennae black above and below.

3. Upperside. Fore wing. Black, with large red basal and discal area; three white subapical spots in 4-6, that in 6 sometimes missing and always smaller; red area to cell end and covering the base of 3 and most of 1 and 2, but not beyond the upper discocellular; black costal border, a little over 1 mm. wide. Hind wing. The red area reaches to within 2 mm. of the margin, hence a narrow black border with no white submarginal spots; the underside costal streaks show through.

Underside. For wing. Reddish yellow; five black costal streaks and a dot in the base, all short except that proximal to the subapical white spots, which outlines these and is prolonged by a spot in 3; narrow black margin, interrupted by the veins. Hind wing. Two fine black proximal costal streaks, black margin narrow with two rows of white spots, but the submarginal spot in 3 covered by the ground colour.

Q. Upperside. Fore wing. As in the male but white subapical spots broad and conjoined and a white streak in 7; a fine black stigma at cell end. Hind wing. As in the male. Underside. As in the male.

Length of fore wing; 3 24 mm.; 9 27 mm.

N. H. Bennett has examined the genitalia of this species and compared it to that of *acraeoides* (Grose-Smith & Kirby). He states that although very complicated and difficult to describe, it is quite different from *acraeoides*.

Holotype J. UGANDA: Kigezi, Kayonza, v.1954 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Allotype \mathcal{Q} . Same data, vii. 1952.

Distribution. Only W. UGANDA: Kigezi, Kayonza; Ankole, Kalinzu Forest.

Telipna plagiata Joicey & Talbot

(Pl. 4, figs. 48, 51)

Telipna plagiata Joicey & Talbot, 1921 : 79, pl. XIV, figs. 44, 45. Type φ. Lower Butahu River, Semliki Valley, Congo (ex Belge).

Distinguished particularly by the heavily white spotted cilia between the veins. A large species. Red areas cover all of cell and in female almost to costa. The male has not been described.

♂. Eyes black; palps black; frons black, centrally white; legs black, white at the joints; antennae black above, checkered white below; abdomen rufous.

Upperside. Fore wing. Black; three small white subapical spots in 4-6; red inner marginal patch from margin to upper discocellular, extending over most of space 1, three-quarters of 2, half of 3 and the base of 4. A small black triangular spot of ground colour at the cell end. Hind wing. Black with large red area covering whole wing to within 3 mm. of the margin. Cilia of both wings heavily spotted white in the interspaces.

Underside. Fore wing. Reddish yellow with six black costal streaks and the white subapical spots showing through; margin spotted black with two very small white streaks in 1 and 2. Hind wing. Of the usual pattern; two black proximal costal streaks; a double row of white spots in the black margin; red discal and postdiscal area reaching the margin in 5 and 6, centrally whitish from costa to beyond cell; a small black streak on the inner margin in the base of 1.

Length of fore wing; 25 mm.

Neallotype J. Congo (ex. Belge); Ituri, Beni, (Kivu), iii.1947 (T. H. E. Jackson). Distribution. Congo (ex Belge): Kibale-Ituri; Semliki Valley, Beni, Itoa River.

Group II.

Hind wing below at the costal margin with one black transverse streak, proximal to the median streak.

Telipna sanguinea sanguinea (Plötz)

(Pl. 4, figs. 49, 52)

Pentila acraea var. sanguinea Plötz, 1880 : 198.

Type: Victoria (Berlin?).

Liptena anneckei Dewitz, 1886 : 427, pl. II.

Type: Mukenge.

Liptena sanguinea sanguinea (Plötz) Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1887 : 2, pl. I, figs. 3, 4.

Telipna mariae Dufrane, 1945 : 112 [2], syn. n.

Type 2: Congo (ex Belge): Kivu; Kamituga.

Telipna sanguinea f. bistrigata Aurivillius, 1925 : 7.

A well known species with a subspecies in Uganda; subapical white spots variable but usually large, especially in the female, the spot in 4 occasionally absent or very small; one proximal costal streak in hind wing below. The type of *mariae* Dufrane has been received through the kindness of Monsieur L. A. Berger and the Director of I.R.S.N.B., Brussels. It is a typical female of *sanguinea* Plötz. The type of f. *bistrigata* Aurivillius has also been received from the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; the fore wings in this specimen are badly rubbed, but from the hind wings it appears to be a normal male of *sanguinea*. The underside also is typical. It came from north of Lake Edward. The "rubbing" in the fore wings may be due to lack of pigment on emergence from the pupa.

Distribution. NIGERIA: Calabar, Ikoni; CAMEROONS: Mamfe, Victoria; CONGO (ex Belge): Kibale-Ituri, Epulu, Beni, Kamituga; Eala, Equateur; Paulis; Uele, Haut Lornarni; Kapanga; Lake Edward.

Telipna sanguinea depuncta Talbot

(Pl. 4, figs. 53, 56)

Telipna sanguinea depuncta Talbot, 1937: 59.

Type ♂: Uganda, Tero Forest, Buddu; ♀: Mpanga Forest, Toro.

Distinguished by the much larger white subapical spots in both sexes; in the female these are broad and rounded, about 3 mm. wide.

Distribution. UGANDA: all forested areas.

Telipna medjensis Holland

(Pl. 5, fig. 61)

Telipna medjensis Holland, 1920: 214, pl. XII, fig. 8 [9].

Type: Congo (ex Belge), Kibale-Ituri; Medje. (Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg).

This species seems to belong to Group II. The \mathcal{Q} type is unique, but from the figure and description it is a good species. On the underside fore wing as stated by

Holland, "the entire apical region, save immediately on the costa, is immaculately yellowish red". This is not the case in any other species known to me. Further there is only one costal streak in the fore wing below, that proximal to the white subapical spots.

Distribution. CONGO (ex Belge): Kibale-Ituri; Medje; only known from the type.

Telipna nyanza Neave

(Pl. 4, figs. 54, 57)

Telipna nyanza Neave, 1904 : 335, pl. 1, fig. 19. Type: Entebbe. (Hope Department, Oxford).

Red areas very large as in all this group, leaving, on fore wing, only a very narrow black costal border and on hind wing a black marginal band of only 2 mm. Subapical spots of fore wing small, that in 4 very small or absent, that in 6 shifted basad as in *ruspiniodes* Schultze and *katangae* Stempffer, a small white streak in 7; one proximal costal streak in hind wing below.

Distribution. Congo (ex Belge): Lubudi and Lufupa Rivers; UGANDA: All forests.

Telipna erica Suffert

(Pl. 4, figs. 55 and 58)

Telipna erica Suffert, 1904:41.

Type \mathcal{Q} : Cameroon, Barombi (Berlin.) *Telipna erica* Suffert; Aurivillius (*in* Seitz), 1914 : 302, pl. 61c. *Telipna acraea* \mathcal{Q} , f. *nigra* Suffert, 1904 : 42.

The type of this species was examined through the kindness of the authorities in Berlin. It is a female and differs from all other species by the large white marginal spots on fore wing above and by the very short costal streaks on hind wing below, of which there are two including the median. On hind wing above two rows of white spots, marginal and submarginal.

A male of this apparently very rare species was received from Moyen Congo and is described as under:

 \mathfrak{F} . Upperside. Fore wing. Black, with three white subapical spots in 4-6, that in 6 being the largest; a white streak in 7; red area large, leaving only a narrow black costal border and almost reaching the margin in 1; a fine black stigma at cell end. Hind wing. As in the female, a double row of white spots marginal and submarginal. Underside. Agrees well with the female, two costal streaks hind wing, all very short.

Length of fore wing; 22 mm.

Neallotype 3. RÉP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo, Kelle, x. 1962. (*T. H. E. Jackson*). A specimen has been received recently by request from Berlin of *Telipna acraea* Q. f. *nigra* Suffert. It bears on the bottom of the pin an M.S. label stating, "Type, *Telipna acraea* f. *nigra* Suffert". Higher up on the pin is another M.S. label, ENTOM. 23, I 2

T. H. E. JACKSON

"*Telipna erica* Suffert. Type ", and a red Type label with no number. The type of *erica*, a female, has already been received from Berlin and photographed and this specimen does not differ in any way from the type, moreover it comes from the same place, i.e. Cameroon: Barombi. The synonomy above is given on the strength of this specimen which is the only one which can be found in Berlin, but it is possible that this is not Suffert's Q f. *nigra*.

Distribution. CAMEROONS: Barombi (Preuss); REP. DU CONGO: Moyen Congo, Kelle.

Telipna consanguinea consanguinea Rebel

(Pl. 5, figs. 59, 62)

Telipna consanguinea Rebel, 1914: 262.

Type J: Congo (ex Belge), Beni. (Vienna).

♀ Telipna consanguinea Rebel; Schultze, 1923: 1150.

Type 2: Sud-Kamerum, Molundu. Probably destroyed in Hamburg.

Telipna consanguinea ab. Q exstincta Schultze, 1923:1150, fig. 49.

Type 2: Moyen Congo, Ouesso-probably destroyed in Hamburg.

Red areas very dark above and below; two white subapical spots above in fore wing, in 5 and 6, occasionally, in the female, a small white streak in 7, all spots well separated; one costal streak proximal to the median streak in hind wing below. A photo of the type \mathcal{J} has been examined, through the courtesy of Dr. Kasy, in Vienna, and it agrees exactly with the species so named in the author's collection and in B.M.N.H., except that the white apical spots are inclined to be larger in Ugandan specimens.

The female was described by Schultze from S. Cameroon. I have not seen this specimen and it is possible that it does not belong; a description of the true φ is given below.

 \mathcal{Q} . Upperside. Fore wing. Red areas slightly larger than in the male; two white subapical spots a little larger than in the male; hind wing as in the male. A replacement Neallotype is designated.

Length of fore wing; 25 mm.

Neallotype Q. UGANDA: Mpanga Forest, Mpigi, iv. 1959 (T. H. E. Jackson).

Distribution. Congo (ex Belge): Equateur; Eala, Kibale-Ituri; Lake Tumba; Beni; UGANDA: Bwamba.

Note. The specimen, a male, allocated here from Lake Tumba, appears to belong to this species, but differs as follows; it is larger and darker above and below; on the underside the black patch containing the white subapical spots is larger and the costal hind wing streaks are larger and thicker.

The specimens from the localities cited by Schultze in S. Cameroon have not been examined. They were probably in Hamburg and have been destroyed, and the locality sounds most unlikely. Q ab. *exstincta* was said to differ by the reduction of the triangular costal streak in fore wing below.

Telipna consanguinea ugandae Baker comb. n.

(Pl. 5, figs. 60, 63)

Telipna erica ugandae Baker, 1926 : 388. Type: Uganda, Toro.

This insect is a subspecies of *consanguinea* Rebel and has nothing to do with *erica* Suffert. It is distinguished by the larger subapical spots, especially in the female, in which they are united into a broad band.

Distribution. UGANDA: all forests except Bwamba where the nominate subspecies occurs.

Telipna katangae Stempffer

(Pl. 5, figs. 64, 66)

Telipna katangae Stempffer, 1961:9.

Types: Congo (ex Belge), Kapanga. (coll. Stempffer, Paris).

Very similar to *consanguinea* Rebel differing as follows; three subapical spots in 5–7, with a minute dot in 4, that in 6 shifted basad out of line; cilia more conspicuously white, so that in hind wing there are two rows of white spots, marginal and submarginal; slightly larger than *consanguinea*; underside very similar, but distal black margin in fore wing enlarged in 1 and 2, enclosing two triangular spots of the ground colour.

A small series from near Coquilhatville appear to belong here.

Distribution. Congo (ex Belge): Haut Lomami; Kapanga, Sandoa; Equateur; Kafakumba, Coquilhatville, Lake Tumba, Paulis, Eala.

Telipna ruspinoides Schultze

(Pl. 5, figs. 65, 67)

Telipna ruspinoides Schultze, 1923 : 1151, fig. 50. Type: Süd-Kamerun, Owöng.

Similar to *katangae* Stempffer, but subapical white spots in fore wing large in 4–6, occasionally a trace of a streak in 7 in the female, the large spot in 6 shifted basad out of line; cilia very conspicuously white; on the underside the first costal streak is divided into two spots.

Schultze based this species on two examples (\mathcal{S}) from Owöng and Kom Fëlle in S. Cameroon, but did not fix a type. As these specimens were probably destroyed in Hamburg a NEOTYPE male is proposed here.

The female has not been described.

 \mathcal{Q} . Fore wing costal band narrower than in the Neotype \mathcal{J} and not invading the cell.

Hind wing marginal band broader than in the 3, the orange-red area more angled towards the outer margin.

NEOTYPE 3. CAMEROONS: Bitje, Ja River, dry season (G. L. Bates). Neallotype \mathcal{Q} . Fr. Equat. Afr.: Moyen Congo, Feb., 1959 (T. H. E. Jackson). Distribution. CAMEROONS (ex Brit.): Mamfe; NIGERIA: Calabar, Ndebije; S. CAMEROON: Owöng, Kom Fëlle.

Note. In Peters' Check List, 1952, there are two entries which are quite inexplicable; p. 91, *Telipna acraea* f. *rothi* Grose-Smith and *Telipna erica parva* Kirby. The former is a good species and the latter is the eastern subspecies of *Ptelina carnuta* Hewitson, *parva* is mentioned again in its correct place. I have been unable to find the following; *acraeoides laplumei* Devos, 1919.

Species incorrectly placed to *Telipna*.

Ptelina carnuta Hewitson

Pentila carnuta Hewitson, 1873: 125

Type: Gabon.

Telipna carnuta (Hewitson) Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914. Pl. 61e.

Ptelina carnuta (Hewitson) Clench, 1965: 271-273.

Durbania carnuta (Hewitson) Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1895: 91, Pl. XXI, figs. 1, 2.

Telipna kamitugensis Dufrane, 1945.

Type: Congo (ex Belge), Kamitugu.

The type of *Telipna kamitugensis* Dufrane has been examined through the courtesy of the Director of I.R.S.N.B., Brussels. It lacks an abdomen, but appears to be a male of *Ptelina carnuta* Hewitson. Above it is typical of this species, but has a small black discocellular spot on hind wing above, present also in a female in this collection. Below the hind wing marginal band is broader, but I do not think this is more than an individual variation.

Ptelina carnuta parva (Kirby)

Liptena parva Kirby, 1887 : 362. Liptena parva Kirby; Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1888 : 15, figs. 1-4.

Ptelina subhyalina (Joicey & Talbot)

Telipna subhyalina Joicey & Talbot, 1921: 78.

Telipna actinotina Lathy

Telipna actinotina Lathy, 1903: 194. Type: Nigeria, Ogruga. Telipna actinotina Lathy Aurivillius (in Seitz), 1914, Pl. 62a. Acraea actinotina (Lathy) Peters, 1952: 88.

T. G. Howarth of the B.M. N.H. states that Lathy misplaced the species and this was apparently corrected by Neave, according to a label in the collection, who placed it to the genus *Acraea*. Peters gives the date as 1915 for this correction, but no reference to this can be found. Three examples of this rare species were taken by Mr. R. G. T. St. Leger in December, 1959 at Ahoda, E. Nigeria.

Pentila rogersi (H. Druce)

Telipna rogersi H. Druce, 1907: 78. Type: 14 m. from Mombasa, Rabai. (Oxford.) Pentila rogersi (H. Druce) Stempffer, 1954 : 7-8. Telipna rogersi H. Druce; Aurivillius (in Seitz) 1914: 302.

This species is now in *Pentila*.

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